HE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

en. Butler's Proposition.

lis Caustic and Logical Reply to the Rebel Commissioner.

Prem Avenue Horet, New York, Monday, eptember 5, 1804.—To the editor of the New ork Times:—Inclosed I send you a note from se Agent of the Exchange of Prisoners to the confederate Commissioner, Mr. Ould, in reply to is offer to accept, in part, a proposition made by se eight months since, to exchange all prisoners fewar beld by either beliggent party.

Without awaiting my reply, Mr. Ould has rinted his offer, for which purpose it seems to ave been made.

that property, like any other, vests in the United States!

If the property in the slave does so vost, then the "jas disposentis," the right of disposing of that property, rests in the United States.

Now, the United States have disposed of the property which they have acquired by capture in slaves taken by them, by giving that right of property to the man binself, to the slave, i.e. by emancipating him and declaring him fees forever, so that if we have not mistaken the principles of international law and the laws of war we have no slaves in the armies of the United States. All are free men, being made so in such manner as we have chosen to dispose of our property in them thereby vested in us, that right of property in them thereby vested in us, that right of property in them thereby vested in us, that right of property in them thereby vested in us, that right of property in them thereby vested in us, that right of property in the which we dispose of our property while it is in our possession certainly cannot be questioned by you.

Nor is the case altered if the property is not accurally captured in battle, but comes either voluntarily or involuntarily from the belligerent owner into the possession of the other belligerent. It take it no one would doubt the right of the United States to a drove of Confederate mules, or a herd of Confederate cattle, which should wander or rush across the Confederate lines into the lines of the United States, that property is as much lost to its owner in the Confederate States as would be the mule or ox, the ave been made.

ave been made.

I am, therefore, driven to the same mode of lacing justification of the action of this Government in possession of the public, before it reaches he Confederate Commissioner. Respectfully, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major-General and Commissioner of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA ON NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, August —, 1864.—Hon. Robert Onld, Commissioner of Zechange.—Sir.—Your note to Major Mulford Assistant Agent of Exchange, under date of 10th

property is as much lost to its owner in the Confederate States as would be the mule or ox, the property of the resident of the Confederate States,

If, therefore, the privilege of international law and the laws of war used in this discussion are correctly stated, then it would seem that the de-

duction logically flows therefrom, in natural sequence, that the Confederate States can have

o claim upon the negro soldiers captured by hem from the armies of the United States

because of the former ownership of them by their citizens or subjects, and only claim such as

olt, under the laws of war, from their captor

crely.

Do the Confederate authorities claim the right

to reduce to a state of slavery free men, prisoners of war captured by them? This claim our fathers fought against under Bathbridge and Decatur, when set up by the Barbary Powers on the Northern shore of Africa, about the year 1800,

ind in 1864 their children will hardly yield it

This point I will not pursue further, because I understand you to repudiate the idea that you will reduce free men to shaves because of capture in war, and that you base the claim of the Confiders, when captured by you, upon the "jos postiemen," or that principle of the law of nations which inhabilitates the former owner with his property taken by an enemy, when such property is recovered by the forces of his own country.

Or in other words, you chaim that, by the laws of nations and of war, when property of the subjects of one belligerent Power, captured by the armies of the former owner, then such property is to be restored to its prior possessor, as if

the armies of the former owner, then such property is to be restored to its prior possessor, as it had never been captured, and, therefore, under this principle your authorities propose to restore to their masters the slaves which heretofore belonged to them which you may easine from us.

But this post liminary right under which you claim to act, as understood and defined by all writers on national law, is applicable simply to properly and that too, my after the

immerable property, and that too, only after the complete resubjugation of that portion of the country in which the property is simuted, upon which this right fastens uself. By the laws and

I have forborne, sir, in this discussion, to argue the question upon any other or different grounds of right than those adopted by your authorities in claiming the negro as property, because I understand that your fabric of opposition to the Government of the United States has the right of property in man as its corner-stone. Of course it would not be profitable in settling a question of exchange of primary of war to account to argue

change of prisoners of war to account to area

the question of abandonment of the very corner-stone of their attempted political edition. There-fore I have admitted all the considerations which should apply to the negro soldier as a man, and Jeak with him upon the Confederate theory of

operty only. I unite with you most cordially, Sir, in desiring

not help thinking, even at the risk of being deemed uncharitable, that the benevolent sympathies of the Confederate authorities have been lately stirred by the depl-of condition of their armies, and a desire to get into the field, to affect the present campaign, the hate, hearty, and well-fed prisoners held by the United States in exchange for the half-staved, six, emacated, and unserviceable solders of the United States are large large in your prisons. The events of

now languishing in your prisons. The events of this war, if we did not know it before, have taught us that it is not the Northern portion of the American people a one who know how to drive

pon their own soil.

This point I will not pursue further, because I

sich should fall into our hands.

Assistant Agent of Exchange, under date of 10th Magnet, has been referred to me.

You therein state that Major Mulford has sevenal times proposed to exchange prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents, officer for officer and man for man, and that "the offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners," and that "this proposal has been here-offer declined by the Confederate authorities." ofore declined by the Confederate authorities. That you now consent to the above proposition, and agree to deliver to you (Major Mulford) the orisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an acqual number of officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered, from time to time, they will be declared exchanged. This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men on both sides who have been longost in marketing will be first delivered, where it is necessitivity will be first delivered, where it is necessitivity will be first delivered, where it is necessitive.

aptivity will be first delivered, where it is prac-icable.

From a slight ambiguity in your phraseology

From a slight ambiguity in your phraseology, but more, perhaps, from the antecedent action of your authorities, and because of your acceptance of it, I am in doubt whether you have stated the proposition with entire accuracy.

It is true, a proposition was made both by Major Mulford and by myself, as Agent of Exchange, to exchange all prisoners of war taken heither billigerent party, man for man, officer to, officer, of equal rank, or their equivalents. It was made by me as early as the first of the winter of 1863-64, and has not been accepted. In May last I forwarded to you a note, destring to know whether the Confederate authorities intended to treat colored soldiers of the United States army as prisoners of war. To that inquiry no answer has yet been made. To avoid all possible misatoprehension or mistake hereafter as to your offer now, will you now say whether you mean by "prisoners held in captivity," colored men, duly enrolled, and mustered into the service of the United States, who have been captured by the Confederate forces; and if your authorities are willing to exchange all soldiers so mustered into the United States army, whether colored or othewise, and the officers commanding them, man for man, officer for officer?

At the interview which was held between your-

man, officer for officer ! man, officer for officer?

At the interview which was held between yourrelf and the Agent of Exchange on the part of
the United States, at Fortress Monroe, in March
last, you will do me the favor to remember the
principal discussion turned upon this very points,
you, on behalf of the Confederate Government,
claiming the right to hold all negroes, who had
beretofore been slaves, and not emancipated by
their maters consider and material into the ser-

their masters, carolles and mustered into the ser-vice of the United States, when captured by your forces, not as prisoners of war, but upon explare to be urned over to their supposed masters or

to be surned over to their supposed masters or claimants, whoever they might be, to be held by them as slaves.

By the advertisements in your newspapers, calling upon masters to come forward and claim these men so captured, I suppose that your authorities still adhere to that claim—that is to say, that whenever a colored soldier of the United States is captured by you, upon whom any claim can be made by any person residing within the States now in insurrection, such soldier is not to be treated as a prisoner of war, but is to be turned over to his supposed owner or claimant, and put at such labor or service as that owner or claimant may choose, and the officers in command of such soldiers, in the language of a supposed act of the Confederate States, are to be turned over to the Governors of States, upon requisitions, for the purpose of being paulined by the laws of such States, for acts done in war in the armies of the United States.

You must be aware that there is still a procla mation by Jeffer on Davis, chaiming to be Chief Executive of the Confederate States, declaring in substance that all officers of colored troops mus-tered into the service of the United States were not to be treated as prisoners of war, but were to turned over for punishment to the Governor

I am reciting these public acts from memory, and will be pardoned for not giving the exact words, although I believe I do not vary the sub-stance and effect. These declarations on the part of those whom

you represent yet remain unrepealed, unanualled, unrevoked, and must, therefore, be still supposed to be authoritative. By your acceptance of our proposition, is the Government of the United States to under tand that these soveral claims, emactments, and proclaimed declarations are to be given up, set aside, revoked, and held for naught by the Confederate authorities, and that you are ready and willing to exchange man for man those colored soldiers of the United States, duly mustered and enviled as such, who have heretelegable been claimed as shapes by the Conheretofore been claimed as slaves by the Con-federate States, as well as white soldiers?

If this be so, and you are so willing to exchange these colored men claimed as shaves, and you will so officially inform the Government of the United States, then, as I am Justracted, a principal difficulty in effecting exchanges will be re-

Sharp bargains.

The wrongs, indignities, and privations suffered by our soluters would move me to consent to anything to procure their exchange, except to barter away the honor and faith of the Government of the United States, which has been so solemally piedged to the colored soldiers in its ranks. Meved.

As I informed you personally, turny judgment, it is neither consistent with the policy, dignity, or honor of the United States, upon any consideration, to allow those who, by our laws solemnly enacted, are made solders or the Union, and who have been dufy colleted, enrolled, and musicred. Consistently with national faith and justice we cannot reinquent the position. With your authorities it is a question of property messiy. It seems to address itself to you in this form. Will you suffer your soldier, captured in lighting your have been that country, who have borne arms in behalf of this country, and who have been captured while fighing in vindication of the rights of that country, not to be treated as prisoners of war, nattles, to be in continement for mouths rather than release him by giving for him that which you call a piece of property, and which we are and remain attendanced, and in the service of those who chain them as master; and I cannot believe that the Government of the United States will ever be found to consent to so good a wrong

you call a piece of property, any which we are willing to accept as a man?

You certainly appear to place less value upon your solder than you do upon your negro. I assure you, much as we of the North are accused of loving property, our officially my yielding up any piece of property they have in exchange for one of their brothers or so a languishing in your prisons. Cartainly there could be no doubt that they would do so were that piece of property less is value than five thomsand dollars in Confederate money, which is Will ever be found to consent to so gross a wrong. Purdon me if I intunderstood you in supposition that your acceptance of our proposition does not in good fain me in to indicate all the soldiers of the Usion, and that you still intent, if your acceptance is agreed to, to hold the colored soldiers of the Usion unesubassed, and at labor or service, because I am inframen that very lately, almost common secondary with this offer on your part to exchange prisoners of war, the Confederate authorities have made a declaration that the negroes horselower held to service by owners in the States of Belavare, Maryland, and Missouri are to be treated as prisoners of war.

tionary States are to be held to labor and returned

to their masters, if captured by the Confederate forces while duly enrolled and mustered into, and actually in the armies of the United States.

In the view which the Government of the United States takes of the claim made by you to the persons and services of these negroes, it is not be supported by the control of the control of

to be supported upon any principle of national or

one belligerent gets into full possession property belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other belligerent, the owner of that property is at once divested of his title, which rests in the belligerent

Government capturing and holding such posses-sion. Upon this rule of international law all civilized nations have acted, and by it both belli-

gerents have dealt with all property, save slaves, taken from each other during the present war.

If the Confederate forces capture a number of horses from the United States, the animals im-

mediately are claimed to be and, as we understand it; becomes the property of the Confederate

If the United States capture any movable pro

perty in the Rebellion, by our regulations and laws, in conformity with international law, and the laws of war, such property is turned over to our Government as its property. Therefore, if we obtain pessession of that species of property

as slaves, why should there bo any doubt that

thousand dollars in Confederate money, which is believed to be the price of an able-bodied negro onor to be, very respectfully, your obedient when captured in arms in the service of the United States.

Buch declaration that a part of the colored sol-

Major-Gen- and Commissioner of Exchange. [We published Commissioner Ould's auswer to diers of the United States were to be prisoners of this letter yesterday .- ED. EVENING TELEwar would seem most strongly to imply that others were not to be so treated, or in other words, that the colored men from the insurrec-

FORTS MORGAN AND GAINES.

The Address of Major-General Gordon Granger-His Acknowledgment to the Officers and Men Under Him-He Spe-cially Speaks of the Gallant Navy-1500 Prisoners Captured - 100 Cannon as Trophics. municipal law.

Looking upon these men only as property, upon your theory of property in them, we do not see how this claim can be made, certainly not how it can be yielded. It is believed to be a well-settled rule of public international law, and a custom and part of the laws of war, that the capture of movable property vests the title to that property in the capture, and therefore where one belligerent gets into full possession property belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other

We are under special obligations to Adjutantieneral James E. Montgomery, Chief of Major-Seneral Granger's staff, for the subjoined copy of the General's congratulatory address to his offiers and soldiers :-

cers and soldiers:—
HEADQUARTERS U. S. Fonces, Monthe Bay, August 28.—Officers and Soldiers:—It is with pride that I communicate to you my acknowledgment of the noble part you have taken in the reduction set Forts Morgan and Gaines, and of your full share of the glory of the achievement.

In the midst of danger you have been brave. Under the soverest exposure and fatigue you have been patient. The patriotic zeal that animated you, entitles you to the gratitude of your country and the thanks of your commander.

country and the thanks of your commander. Continue to cherish all the virtues of discipling Continue to cherish all the virtues of discipline and courage so necessary to the success of a solder, which you have so signally displayed, and which aided in producing the result that has fulfilled our most sanguine expectations.

By your efforts, united to those of our gallant Navy, the strongholds of the enemy, at the entrance of Mobile bay, have been captured, fifteen

hundred prisoners, one hundred cannon, the flags of the forts, stores, and amountion, have failed into our hands as trophics of your prowess.

In the hands of such officers and soldiers our country's cause must be triumphant.

GORDON GRANGER, Major-Gen. Commanding.

that property, like any other, veste in the United THIRD EDITION

GLORIOUS NEWS

VICTORY IN EAST TENNESSEE.

MORGAN'S CAREER ENDED

Defeat and Death of the Rebel John Morgan.

HIS STAFF AND ONE CUN CAPTURED.

CINCINNATI, September 6.-The Commercial publishes the following despatch :-

KNOXVILLE, September 5 .- The following official telegram from General Gillem was received early this evening :-

Bull's Gar, Tennessee, September 4 .- To General Tillison,-I surprised, defeated, and killed John Morgan at Greenville this morning. The killed are scattered for miles, and have not yet been counted. They probably number fifty or one hundred. About seventy-five prisoners were captured, and among them were Morgan's staff. Also one piece of artillery and a calsson. The enemy's force outnumbered mine, but the surprise was complete.

ARMY OF POTOMAC. Rebel Pickets Very Friendly.

They Want Alien Recruits, and Don't Be-

Here that Atlanta is Taken-Saintes for our Victories - All Quiet Yesterday-Changes of Command. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

eptember 4, evening .- The Rebel pickets refuse to believe that Atlanta has fallen, and have become very friendly, approaching close to our lines with passes from their officers, for the purpose of trading apparently, but all having their pockets filled with Jeff Davis' proclamation of foreign protection and safe conduct to deserters. They hope to largely reduce our ranks by this new move. They purchase all the edibles they can get from our men, giving greenbacks or tobacco in exchange, of which articles they seem

which this right fasters treet. By the laws and ensures of war, this right has never been applied to movable property.

True, it is, I believe, that the Romans attempted to apply it to the case of slaves, but for to have large supplies. General Gibbons has been temporarily assigned o the command of the 18th Corps. two thousand years no other nation has attempted to set up this right as ground for treating slaves differently from other property. But the Romans even refused to re-enslave

Colorel Smyth, of the 1st Delaware, a brave and capable officer, is in command of Gibbons' Division of the 2d Corps.

But the Romans even refused to re-enslave men captured from opposing beliggrents in a civil war, such as ours unhappily is.

Consistently then with any principle of the law of nations, treating slaves as property merely, it would seem to be impossible for the Government of the United States to permit the negroes in their ranks to be re-enslaved when captured, or treated otherwise than as prisoners of war.

I have forborne, sir, in this discussion, to argue September 5 .- Last night about 11 o'clock our batteries along the entire line opened and saluted the enemy with a terrific fire for an hour, in honor of the fall of Atlanta. The enemy's gans replied sharply, and the air was filled with bursting shells.

This morning not a shot is heard.

W. D. McGarcor.

Gaerillas in Missourl. Sr. Louis, September 5 .- A report was circulated on creditable authority in Cairo, on Saturspeared at Chalk Bluffs, 30 miles from Charleswn, Missouri. Part of them were expected to stack Charlestown, while the remainder demongrated against Cape Giradean. This is doubtless. from Greenman's gang of guerillas, making an reursion into Missouri, as the last accounts from shelly placed him in the vicinity of Helena, where he has been operating for some time.

I unite with you most cordially. Sir, in desiring a speedy settlement of all these questions, in view of the great suffering endured by our prisoners in the hands of your authorities, of which you so feelingly speak. Let me ask in view of that suffering, why you have delayed eight mouths to answer a proposition which by now accepting you admit to be right, just, and humane, allowing that suffering to continue so long? One cannot help thinking, even at the risk of being dremed upchariable, that the beavourns we THE STORM AT CINCINNATI. Cincinnati, September 6.—During the storm on Saturday night and Sanday morning about five inches of rain full. Nearly all the railroads centring here were damaged by the wachly away of the tracks and bridges. The damage ha been repaired, and the trains will be run to-day. The outstanding crops in this neighborhood were

considerably injured. Markets by Telegraph.

Holland Churches. The correspondent of the Boston Recorder, who

stended service in one of the churches in Augterdam, says :-

sterdam, says:—
After the first pealm was sung, a prayer, and the usual preliminary exercises followed. After these the preacher gave out his text, and discoursed for twenty minutes, when he passed to amounce a hymn. The officers of the church, taking advantage of the recess, hastened with ngility to carry round a contribution-box in the shape of a long purse, with a little bell at the end of it to attract attention, the whole apparatus being attached to the end of a long rod. As I have said before, the Hollanders are very charitable, and every man, woman, and child appeared to respond to the call by placing something in the box. Though I looked on every side with does centiny, I could not see a person that did no contribute some coin, however small it might be.

ontribute some coin, however small it might be Many of the more wealthy gave liberally, and Many of the more weathy gave ilberaity, and evidently thought complicantly on the truth that "the Lord loveth the cheerful giver." After the hymn was sung, and the tinkling boxes had been deposited near the pulpit, the minister again meinted his stand, and preached another twenty minutes. It was, of course, a continuation of his first sermen, and was delivered in a quiet, phelgmatic way, from the manuscript before him, that was not calculated to excite much enthusiasm in his congregation. The pastor neither gesticulated much, nor pounded the book or the pulpit, but cent forth his rolling and monotonous periods to break at regular intervals upon the ear, like the sea waves on a smooth beach. In spite of the monetony, the people did not seem drowsy

They sat in a state of attentive inertia, and looke The minister, having preached another twent minutes, again paused for his people to refresh him with another hymn, while the nimble de-consegnin selzed the opportunity of adding the flock to give vent to their charitable feelings. This exuberance of charity took me somewhat by surprise, as I had contributed my mite under the impression that the benevolence of the Dutch was not of so practical a cast. They were all prepared, however, for this second visitation, and every one contributed as before. The first collection was for the poor of the city; the second for foreign missions, including, of course, the United States. After this last collection, the minister again preached twenty minutes, when another by mn was sung, without the accompa-ment of another collection, however. The bene-diction was then announced, and the vast congregation slowly and quietly withdrew

-Devinck, the well-known French member —Devince, the well-known French member and chocolate manufacturer, is said to be nominated successor of Baron Haussmann, who has been appointed Minister of Public Works and Trade. When Devinck contested the election with Thiers, some Paris wit said:—"Thiers has written his name upon the tablets of history, and Devinck his on the tablets of chocolate."

-A Paris baker has had the perseverance to —A Paris baser has had the pureverance to collect thirty-five hundred different portraits of the first Napoleon. His offer to the present Em-peror of this wenderful collection has, however not been received favorably. His Majesty ex-pressed his regret at not being able to avail himspeech quite appropriate to the case, the collector's

PRIVATEER "CEORCIA."

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.

The Particulars of her Seizure.

From the Landon Shipping Oricite, Jugari 24.

London, August 24, 2/30 P. M.—Pile supposed pture by a Federal war steamer of the Georgia) formerly in the Confederate service, but lately publicly disposed of to an English more chart as Liverpool, has produced considerable excitment among the underwriters, who con-tend that the act was flegal, and demand the immediate attention of the Government to the

REPORT OF THE SHIZURE.

The following was this morning received by the Secretary of the Peninsniar and Orional Steam Navigation Company in London —
ELDORA (s. s.), GHERALTAR, AUGUST 15, 1894, —
To the Managing Directors Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company:—Gentlemen—Theg to report the arrival of this ship at the above port, all well, at 9 P. M. this day. Fine weather has been experienced throughout the passage. On the 15th instant, at 2 P. M., Great Burings bearing N. E., eight to nine miles distant, we passed close to two screw steam vessels, both under steam, but hove to with their heads in shore. The larger of these was evidently an American built frigate, and was flying the Fede-American built frigate, and was flying the Fede

ral flag.
The smaller was an English built vessel, o about seven hundred to eight hundred tons, without any flag fising, and was deeply lasten. On her stern was written in white letters (apparently quite recently done), "Georgia, Liverpool." She was brig rigged, with how-prit and jib-boom, and had a black tunnel placed rather further forward than it is in the generality of merchant steamers. Heavily laden boats were frequently passing from the smaller to the larger vessel, and I observed in one that was in transit at the time of our passing under the stern of the frigate a quantity of sea-men's chests and bedding. The frigate had tackles at both of her lower yard arms, and she hoisted er pinnace out soon after we passed her. Pre-sautions also appeared to be going on for hoist-ing in heavy weights.

On the poop of the smaller vessel were several

On the poop of the smaller vessel were several efficers in American paval uniform, and a number of men, evidently belonging to the frigate, all fully armed. The larger ship appeared to be upwards of three thensand tons, full rigged, with two black funnels, with white band six feet from the top; she had a large glided eagle on her stern, and altogether appeared very like the American series steamfrighte Nisoara. Boats were passing between the ships as long as we could discern them. The sea was very smooth, and the weather fine. I am, &c.,

Ghonga C. Spankers, Commander Ellora (ss).

The Georgia, it will be recollected, was for a length of time engaged as a Confederate privateer. She arrived at Liverpool a few months ago, and was publicly sold to Mr. Bates, of that port, for £16,000 or £16,000; was subsequently taken up by the Portuguese Government for the conveyance of malls from Liverpool, Lisbon, to the

by the Fortiguese Government for the convey-ance of malis from Liverpool, Lisbon, to the Azores and back; and it appears she was in transit to those ports when her capture was made, with her cargo. She was insured at Libyd's on a policy not free from capture.

From the Indian Freeman's Journal, Aug. 25.

Private telegrams received at Liverpool au-nonnee that the Federal frigate Ningara has selac-the ex-Confederate cruiser Georgia, bound to Portugal, landed her crew and sent the ship to New York.

LANDING OF THE CERW OF THE "GEORGIA."

LIVERPOOL, August 24 .- The master (Withycombe) and thirty-three of the crew of the steam-ship Georgia have been landed at dover by the Federal steamer Niagara.

Sketch of the Pirate Steamer "Georgia." The Georgia left Greenock on the 2d of April, 63, under the name of the Japan. Subsequently 1865, under the name of the Japea. Subsequently she was known as the Virginia: but, in reality, she has always been the pirate Georgia. She is an iron ship, with very fine lines for speed, of about six hundred (British) tons register, with engines of three hundred borse power. Her crew were originally shipped for two years, at very high wages, and it was said she was bound for the China reas.

high wages, and it was said she was bound for the China seas.

From Greenock the Georgia proceeded to the coast of France, where, from the British steamer Alar, Captain Buck, she took on board her gurs, scrittance stores, &c., and then hoisted the Rebei dag. On reaching the cruising grounds the flowings, having been on the passage put in ex-cellent lighting trim, began her piratical career. At the time of the sailing of the Georgia, she was owned by Thomas Bold, an Englishman, of the time of Janes & Co., of Liverpoot, England. corer this Englishman, Thomas Bold, goes to he Curtom-Honse at Liverpool, and states that is the Japan, or Georgia, had been sold to other astics, he desired that her British register might be cancelled; and of course the accommodating

be crucelled; an of course the accommodating British official cancelled the said British register.

Mr. Thomas Bold, of the firm of Jones & Co., of Liverpool, was nothing else than a British plate—his term of placy extending from the time he began to own the Georgia until the 23d day of June, 18c3, and from that time until the Georgia was sold and captured, the said Thomas Bold, of the firm of Jones & Co., of Liverpool, was an alter and abstract of piece.

Bold, of the firm of Jones & Co., of Liverpool, was an aider and abettor of piracy.

The Germa on the 25th of April inaugurated her career by burning the strip Dictator. Next she fell in with and bonded the ship George Grisscold, on the 8th of May, 1863. On the 13th of the same mouth she arrived at Bahia, remaining there until the 28th, when she took her departure. On the 1st of June she burned the ship Amazonic, and in twelve days afterwards. the ship Amazonia, and in twelve days afterwards destroyed the ship Good Hope. She next captured the Constitution, and on the 28th of June she de-

on the 16th of July, 1263, she barned the ship Prince of Wales. On the 16th of August, 1863, the arrived at St. Smoot's bay, Cape of Good Hope. On the 29th she salled thence, and the next we heard of her was off Kingston, Jamaica. On the 30th of October, 1893, she arrived at Cherbourg, France. On the 9th of April, 1894, she was in Bordeaux, and presently she turned up in England, where she is said to have been sold, her crew paid off, and her stores sold at

She was unquestionably bound for a piratica cruise when expured by the Niegara, and we are of the opinion she would have gone to one of the West India slunds to fit out. As matter now stand she will be here in a few days, and then we shall learn the particulars of her capture

-From intelligence lately received from the Hedjar, it appears that Mecca and its cavir are now ravaged by typinus fever, which is a buted in a great measure to the unusual influx of pilgrims to the Hadjis this year. Their namber is stimated at two hundred thousand. The city has slready been abandoned by a great number of the inhabitants, among whom is the Governor-General, who has ret red to Saref with his entir

staff.

—Two Archbishops and twenty-four English and Welsh Bishops, and one Archbishop and three Bishops of Ireland, sit in the House of Lords as spiritual Petrs. The junior English or Welsh Bishop for the time being (except the prelates of Lordon, Durham, and Winchester, who are members of she House from the day of their conversation, does not sit in the House. The are members of the House from the day of their consecration) does not sit in the House. The Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin sit alternately, from session to session, and the Irish Bishops sit in annual rotation, in the following order:—Ossory, Cork, Killaloe, Meath, Killmore, Cashel, Tuam, Derry, Limerick, and Down.

Cashel, Tuam, Derry, Limerick, and Down.

—St. John's Servants' School, at Westbournegrove, is a place for training girls to household
work, cooking, washing, and needlework. They
are all instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Admission is obtained partly by payment
by friends, and partly by the nomination of
benevolent persons. The terms vary, according to
the girl's age, from £60 to £130. If the payments
are made by the year, the charge is welve
guineas for girls over thirteen, and fourteen
guineas for girls under thirteen. One would think
that those persons who had to take service would
be little able to pay such heavy charges.

—Sir Roderick Murchison has been informed

—Sir Roderick Murchison has been informed that afall of manna has recently taken place in Asis Minor. This manna is a lichen which is formed in the steppes of the Kurghis, and is often carried in these falls far to the west, across the Caspian in these talls far to the west, across the Caspian. The grains, which are always perfectly detached, have much of the form of a raspberry or mulberry, and are found frequently to be attached to a stony support of granite, sandstone, and lime. This manna is ground into flour, and baked into bread, and is known among the Turks by the name of kerdertheghdess, which means wondercorn or grain.

corn or grain. -The great fete in Cologue, in honor of the The great fete in Cologue, in honor of the seven hundredth anniversary of the translation of the relies of the Three Magi from Milan to Cologue was a remarkable affair. During the week sixty processions, several of which, such as those from Boun, Aix-Is-Chapelle, Crestid, Dusseltorf, consisted of from two thousand five hundred to three thousand persons, visited the Cathedral, where the relies of the Magi and of cathedral, where the relies of the Magi and of shrines. In all, more than one hundred thousand pilgrims visited the city, which was splendidly

The for homing correspondence of Ticck during three generations will show him in the charse ers of poot, scholar, critic, reader, man, friend, councillor, benefactor, etc. The collection contains letters from Frenchmen, Regishmen, Americans, Swedes, Dânes, Gormans, wise men, fosts state men, posts, politicians, naturalists, warriors, physicians, actors, women, gir s, lost cons, and others. There are about two hundred correspondents in all; among them appear the following:—Arnim, Hestina, Brentano, Colinn, E. Devrient, Gorres, Goelhe, Novalis, Hauf, A. von Humboldt, Immermann, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Oir, Moher, Ochienschiager, Jean Paul, the two Schlegels, G. Schwab, Stagemann, Steffens, Varnhagen, Rahel, &c. Two volumes are to appear forth with, and two more in October—Mr. E. C. Hartsinek, of Charmouth, has re-

-Mr. E. C. Hartsinck, of Charmouth, has recent'y obtained the most perfect Plenosaurus eve

discovered upon the Dorsetshire coast. It was found between Charmonth and Lyme Regis, in a bed of marl, interlaced between two of the upper-most leds of the Lower Line limestone. It comes, therefore, from about the middle of the zone of Aumonites Bucklands. The specimen, thirteen feet in length, exhibits the entire dorsal view of feet in length, exhibits the entire dorsal view of the skeleron, with very few bones displaced. With a large head is associated a bountifully preserved lower law filled with long curved teeth; the servical verebra exhibit well the characteristic pleurapophyses; the dorsal vertebra and the ribs are, as well as the other parts, brought out late strong relief, and even the selvic bones of the under side are partly shown in sin; the tall, though less well preserved, is, as a whole, in position; but the greatperfection of the specimen lies in the completeness of the four limbs or paddes, of which not only are nearly all the numerous bones preserved, but they are all, excepting a few of the ultimate small ones, perfectly undistinibed from their original arrangement and relative position. It is gratifying to learn that this magnificent Emallosarrius relic makes an addition to our knowledge of the Liassic fauna, as it is a new species of the genus, differing in important points from those hitherto known. This specimen has now, we understand, been purchased by the authorities of the British Museum, and will shortly be described by Professor Owen. senm, and will shortly be described by Professor

AMUNEMENTS.

THE GRAND SCOTCE FESTIVAL.—The Sixth Annual Games of the Caledonian Clob, which were to have occurred yesterday at Washington Retreat, were postponed until to-marrow, on account of the inclosurery of the weather. The tickets issued for Manday are good for the coming occasion, which doubtiess will be a most pleasant and agreeable one to all participating. The geniteness composing the Committee of Arrangements are well anticle for the purpose, and will present an entertain ment of a really movel character, which will make the propriety of security ones comes, and maving suggest the propriety of seconding stlattly "for an innest mappy. The must will be furnished by Bock & Brass Rund, and a good time may be expected generally. f the weather. The tickets issued for Monday are good

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THRATER.-Miss Effic Germon, who has become such a favorite in Philadelphia in her admirable representation or "Goodboy Alaildin," can only appear in that character for four evenings more this week, when the Nos of Ice is to be put upon the stage in a style equal in magnificence to the green; specifiele. The Fountain of Cofored Waters insa sistemently aloned is engagement and those who have not seen the two wonders (Muss Germon and the fountain) should been the above statement in mind, and pay a visit to the Ches-nut during the current week.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY, -SIX A. M., 55. Noon, 594. One P. M. 584. Wind, N. B.

RETURN OF A REDIMENT.-The 82d Regiment P. V. will arrive at the Baltimore Depot to-day at noon, and from thence will be escorted to the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon. The following programme for the reception of the veterans has been determined on :-

has been determined on:

Band.

Twenty third Beginsent—Colonel Gleno.
Reception Committee of Connetts.

Heception Committee of Eighty second Regiment.
The Returning Veterans.
Ambulances carrying sick and wounded of Regiment.
Henrod.

Returned Veterase of Old Regiment.
Band.
Beveruffire Companies.
and
Ambulances.

The line of procession will form on Washington street, right resting on Fourth street, facing south, and will move over the following route:—Up Washington street to Fifth, up Fifth to Pine, up Pine to Broad, up Broad to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, up Third to Arch, up Arch to Seventh, up Seventh to Race, down Race to National Guards' Hall, where the line will be dismissed.

not leave Baltimore until noon to-day. It wil arrive in this city at 4 o'clock this afternoon. An informal reception will take place at the depo-but the parade will be postponed until to morrow morning.]

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH UNION,-This morning's session of the National Telegraph Union, at the St. James' Hotel, was mainly devoted to the consideration of the proposed changes in the Constitution. The Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon. The discussion on that part of the Constitution known among telegraphers as the "Chairty clause," will probably inke place this evening, and as there is considerable difference of opinion on this question, there is a prospect of a lively debate.

As this Convention is composed of the most intelligent and eventually assets.

intelligent and experienced operators in the coun try, and has for its purpose the encouragement of their profession, and their general improvement in the "working of the wires," its proceedings are of interest to the telegraphing community.

UNGRATEFUL.-This morning Martha Stovall was before Alderman Jones, charged with the larceny of \$350. The accused hails from Kentucky, and for a long time has been hauging around Camp William Penn, being without a home. She was met a day or two since by a respectable old colored lady, who took the outcast to her own home. Yesterday Martha suddenly left, taking with her \$330 in money, the property o her kind benefactor. Information of the affair was lodged with the police, who, after a search, Market streets, having purchased a teket for Imitanapolis. The tleket was redeemed at the office, and all the money, with the exception of \$5.0, which she had given to a soldier, was re-covered. The prisoner was committed for trial.

THE RAIN.-Those whose business confines them within doors to-day, have great cause for congratulation. The rain which commenced yesterday morning still continues, and the weather is cool, damp, and generally disagreeable. Farmers of all others will least object to the present of this stranger among them, while we of the city should rejoice to know that the rain of the past two days will supply water enough for canal and city purposes for several weeks to come.

THE ALMSHOUSE.-The population of the Alms house at the present day is reported at 2313, a decrease of 31 from the same period last year. There were admitted, within the past two weeks, 201; births, 7; deaths, 28; discharged, 117; eloped, 50; canned lodgings, 25; granted meals, 61. Total, males, 1027; females, 1286.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.—The Board of Visitor of the Blockley Almshouse expended during the last month the sum of \$508-86; number sent to the Almshouse, 338; refused admittance, 319. The whole number receiving out-door relief is 1411, of whom 322 are Americans; 379 foreigners, and 710 children. HORRIBLE DEATH.-A colored man, named

John Thomas, died at the Fifth Ward Station House yesterday, from the effects of drink. The negro had so burned his intestines with the vile h nor he had been in the habit of drinking, that all the membranes of the interior of the stomach were enten through. PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.-A regular

stated meeting of this organization will be held to-morrow (Wednesday 7th) afternoon, in Select Conneil Chamber, at half-past 3 o'clock, attendance of the members is solicited, a ness of importance is to be disposed of. NEW COUNTERPRIT .- Peterson's Detector sends

us the following description of a new and dangerous \$100 note on the North Bank of Boston :- Vignette, Portrait in centre of a Manufacturing Scene; Female on left; Head of Franklin; Shipping in Distance. Well done. Look out for them. SLIGHT FIRE.-This morning, shortly after four o'clock, a fire occurred at Henry & Co.'s rag

store on Front street, above Vine. The flames were confined to the third story, and the damage did not amount to much. THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.-In accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, a salute of one hundred guns will be fired from Fort Brown, at Washington street wharf, to-morrow, communing at noon.

POLITICAL .- A meeting of the City Executive Committee of the National Union Party was held yesterday afternoon, and was organized by the election of the following officers:-

William Elliott, 7th Ward.

William Elliott, 7th Ward.

Will. Linker, 18th Ward.

Electraniza.

Robert T. Gill 2d Ward. | Wus. R. Leeds, 19th Ward.

THANNORMS.

John G. Benter, 6th Ward.

Varis.

1. Barvey Money.
1. Barvey Money.
2. Bobset T. Guit.
3. P. McLanchino.
4. H. B. Charlier.
5. James Gridgerm.
6. James Gridgerm.
6. James Gridgerm.
7. William Linker.
7. William Effect.
7. William Effect.
7. William Effect.
7. William Effect.
7. James Freeborn.
7. William B. Leeds.
7. William B. Andrews.
7. James Hybads.
7. James Hybads.
7. William B. Andrews.
7. James Hybads.
7. James Hybads. Wants. 14. No Rep. as yel,

The Committee expressed a determination to prosecute the war with vigor.

At a meeting of the members of the People's Campaign Club of 1880, held last evening at the National Union Club Honse, it was resolved to re organize the old Club under the name of the Union Campaign Club. Colonel Wm. B. Mann was appointed Chief Marshal. A committee of five will co-operate with the marshal in the organization of the Club. This committee cannot be colonel Peter C. Ellenaker, George T. Thorn, Wm. Millward, Jeremiah Nichols, and John M. Riley.

Lest night William F. Smith was nominated for the Legislature in the Twenty-first Ward. In the Fifth District John F. Thomas was nominated to the same office.

the same office.

The first of a series of tri-weekly meetings, to be held by the Democrats during the campaign, took place Instevening at the Continental Theare, the new hall of the Keystone Club. Speeches were made by Messrs. Charles Brooks, Camp-

were made by Messis, Charles Brooks, Camp-bell, Robinson, and Bonnet.

The candidates of the National Union party— Row, Legislative, and Congressional—will meet this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the National Union Club Room, No. 1105 Chesaut street.

A meeting of the National Union Ward Con-vention of the Twentieth Ward will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Hall, Eleventh street and Girard avenue.

and Girard avenue. THE DEAFT.-We have the satisfaction of knowing that, through the constant appeals of THE TELEGRAPH, several of the Wards of our city have been successful in filling their quotaby obtaining credit for naval enlistments, as also by raising sufficient funds to enlist recruits into the service. The draft, which was expected to take place on the 5th instant, has been post-poned—at least no orders have been received by the Provest Marshals to enforce it—and therefore additional time is afforded other Wards to follow the example of those to which we have referred. It is proven, beyond doubt, that recruits can be obtained in large numbers, if the sufficient greenbacks are only furnished the different Ward Committees to secure these men; and we trust that none of our citizens will for a moment case their labors to accomplish the consummation of this desired and.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward will be held to-night at the National Hall, Market street above Twelfth, which every enrolled citizen should attend.

From the Paison to the Almshouse.—The by raising sufficient funds to enlist recruits into

FROM THE PRISON TO THE ALMSHOUSE.-The admission into the Almshouse of insane patients confined in the Philadelphia County Prison has long been the source of annoyance and trouble to the Board of Guardiaus. Yesterday, at a meeting of this body, a resolution was adopted requesting the Inspectors of the County Prison, in the case of persons transferred from the prison to the case of persons transferred from the prison to the almshouse, to furnish to the Guardians of the Poor, in the case of insane prisoners, a copy of the commitment or sentence by which such insane person is held, with a certificate of the physician of the prison as to the nature of the insanity, &c., and in the case of other prisoners a statement of how often and for what offenses such persons have been committed, with a certi-ficate from the physician as to the health of the prisoner, and, if diseased, the nature of the disease.

ROBBED .- A colored soldier found his way into a low drinking-house on Lombard street above Seventh last night, and, indulging rather freely, became stupefied from the effects of rum. At an early hour this morning he found himself lying on the front pavement, minus his watch and all other valuables. He made complaint to the police, who went to the house and arrested all the occupants, male and female, ten in number. The whole party had a hearing before Alderman Tunsen and were committed for a further un son, and were committed for a furthe

INCREASED ACTIVITY IN RECRUITING .- Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather of yesterday and to-day, recruiting progressed very rapidly. This morning warrants were issued by the Mayor for the payment of 108 msu, eight of whom were substitutes. This is a good day's work, and the best that has been done in the recrui ing business for some time past. This is the

GRAND CELEBRATION .- On Monday next, the German Society, of this city, contributing for the relief of distressed Germans in the State of Pennsylvania, will take place at Engle & Wolf's farm. The ceremonies will consist of an introductory by the President of the Association; an oration by Dr. Kellner; grand instrumental music, theatrical representation, dancing, &c.

FAIR AT EASTON.-The Fair of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society takes place the last week of the present month at Easton. The Fair grounds are the most extensive and well-arranged of any other in the State, while the buildings are large and commodious, affording smple space for every contributor.

FALL CLOTHING AT THE OLD PRICES,
Pall Clothing at the old prices,
Fall Clothing at the old prices,
This week,
This week,
At Chas. STOKES & Ca. 's, under the Continental.
At Chas. STOKES & Co. 's, under the Continental.
At Chas. STOKES & Co. 's, under the Continental.
The J. S. Rook's & Golden Plits. Under

DR. J. S. ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS .- Up to this period Females have been humbugged by Pessaries, Abdominal Supporters, &c., for the cure of Falling of the Wemb and general definity, which means can only prove palliative, if not higherous. Some of Br. Rose's patients have been using any such absurbates. They rely on this loaden Fills, and thereby obtain a perfect cure by the use of only a few boxes. For these complaints one box worth a hundred abdominal supporters. Fr.co. 50 cents per box. Sole Agents, Byott & Co., No. 223 N. Second street.

A FEW MORE PLAIN PACES.-The Wheeler & Wilton Sewing Mach he is the best, most simple, cheapest,

Sewing Machines combined; 50,000 a year are sold; 5000 are in use in Principletonia,

Wheeler's Wilson's is the only perfect family Machine. very Machine Warranted, and the money returned if not

entirely antistractory.

All good dreasmakers, assumiresses, shirt-makers, and talloresses use the Wheeler & Wison in preference to any other Sewing Machine.

Call and sxamine. No charge for instruction, whell with the precise of not further than the residence of purchasers if desired. Salesroom No. 701 Chesnut atreet, above Seventh.

Mosquiro Ners, the most simple, most easily djusted, and cheapest article in the market. W. leury Patten, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT. TUESDAY, September 6 .- Querettron Bark

ulet, and firm at Sol W ton for first No. 1. The demand for Seeds is rather limited, with small sales of Clover at \$15@16 W 64 fbs.; Timothy at 86-25@6-50; and Flaxseed at \$3-65 The high rates at which Provisions are held

retard operations. 30,000 lbs. of Shoulders, in bulk, were sold at 1Sc. Lard is scarce, and held at 24@25c. for tierce. In Flour there were no transactions for skipment, sales being entirely confined to the home

trade at \$10-50@10-75 for superfine, \$11-50@12 for extras, and \$12.50@13 for extra family and fancy brands. Nothing doing in Ryc Flour or Corn Meal. There is but a small stock of Wheat on hand, but the demand is limited. We quote fair and

prime old Pennsylvania red at \$2.50@2.55; new at \$2.60@2.68; a sale of 1100 bushels prime new Southern was made at \$2.65, which is a decline from yesterday's figures; white ranges from 82 80 to \$3. Small sales of Rye at \$1.85@1.88. Corn is inactive, and is in limited request at 81.73 for yellow, and S1.72 for Western mixed. Oats are firm at 89 cents. 4000 bushels Barley Malt were sold on private terms.

Whisky is dull and prices are without change; refilled and Prison barrels are held at \$1.85@ 1.86; and Western at \$1.88.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, September 5. The Stock Market continues dull, and the transactions are limited. In Government Bonds there is very little doing; 5-20s sold at 1007, and soupons off at 1024; 7-30s are quoted at 1091@ 110; 6s of 1881 at 1974@108. There is very little doing in Railroad shares;

Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 742, which is an advance; Reading at 654; Philadelphia and Eric at 34; and Little Schuy Bill at 464; 62 was bid for Minchill; 344 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Catawissa Preferred; 20 for Common; and 47 for Long Island. New City 6's are selling at 1061. There is rather more activity in Coal Oil shares, and prices are looking up. Dalzell sold at 12%; Philadelphia and Oil Creek, 14; McCiin-

tock, 7#; Densmore, 14%@14#; and McIlhouny at B@81. City Passenger Railways are dull, and there is very little doing. Second and Third sold at 711; 39 was hid for Spruce and Pine; 24 for Arch; and

Bank shares are firmly held, but there is little or nothing doing; 162 was bid for North America; 130 for Philadelphia; 61f for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 28 for Mechanics'; 34 for Consolidation; 46 for Commonwealth, and 45 for Union.

36 for Girard College.

Canal shares are lower; Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 33, which is a decline; Union Canal bonds at 21; and Susquehanna bonds at 5; 39 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation Pre-

The Money Market is not so easy, but the rates are without any material change; loans are taken on call at 6(e7 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at from 7000 per cent. There is very little doing to Gold this morning,

and the market is dull, opening at 2401, advanced and sold at 2414 at 10 o'clock, 2418 at 11, 2414 at 12; fell off and sold at 240} at 12}. A despatch from Washington this moraing says:-According to an official statement, the

amount of fractional currency in circulation is \$24,000,000, an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 within the last month. The subscriptions to the new 7:30 loan as reported at the Treasury Department yesterday,

amounted to 8713,000, and to the 10 to loan

-Mesers, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Price Current, under date of San Francisco, August 12, says:-"We have to remark an unusually quiet market for the past ten days. Transactions from importers hands have been very moderate, and to make sales of any moment, they have been almost invariably obliged to resort to the auction rooms,

invariably obliged to resort to the auction rooms, and even then were not always successful.

"We observe no marked change in the Money Market since our last report. The demand in commercial circles is light, trade being duil, and merchants generally indisposed to operate in advance of wants. For speculative and migrastock purposes the requirement is active, owing to the buoyancy in certain leading shares; and some negotiations have been made, though the bankers continue to set their faces against the description of collateral usually offered in such cases. We have no change to report in the rates of interest; Id per cent, per month still rules for prime short paper."

prime short paper." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 6. Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

Market steady.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows :--

American Gold 240 Selling New York Exchange 1-10 " par. JAY COSME & Co. quote Government Securi-ties, &c., to moon to-day, as follows:-Gold.....253 5-20 Bonds.....110 Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal OH

-The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day: -Flour, 1300 bbls.; Wheat, 7580 bushels; Corn, 2030 bushels; Cats,

-The following will show the exports of Specie —The following will show the exports of Specie from the port of New York:—

Since January 1, 1864. \$32,230,454

Same time in 1863 29,301,832

Same time in 1862 35,761,420

Same time in 1861 3,284,058

Same time in 1869 49,593,480

Same time in 1859 49,593,480

Same time in 1868 17,811,257
 Same time in 1858
 17,811,257

 Same time in 1857
 32,263,506

 Same time in 1850
 23,725,407

 Same time in 1855
 22,548,171

 Same time in 1854
 24,696,021

 Same time in 1853
 13,767,185

 Same time in 1852
 18,531,541
 —Statement of the earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company for the week ending August 31, 1804:— 1864. Passengers \$38,676.76

Freight 57,674-59 Sundries 1,209-23 2,230-41

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Schr P. A. Sawyer, Reed, Fortsmouth, Noble, Caldwell &

Schr West Wind, Hitcheus, Hampion Roads, H.A. Adams Schr Transii, Whitten, Providence, L. Audenried & Co. Pahr Eindra, Norton, 20 days from Illindoro, S. S., with plaster to capitain. Schr Hendrick Hudson, Avery, 6 days from New York. ith staves to captain. Schr C. A. Greiner, Young, 5 days from Providence, in ballast to capiant.

Schr Nautius, Pillsbury, 10 days from Rockland, with

Schröden Santala, Frischer, 10 day from New York, with Steamer D Uter, Phillips, 2s hours from New York, with mose to W.M. Raird & Co. Behr T. P. McColley, Durborough, I day from Cassism, Dod., with grain to James Barratt.

Schröden Warren, Postice, I day from Magnells, Del. with grain to James Barratt. CAME TO THE PREMISES OF thorse, shout to hands high, and about 7 years int. Apply to